

GLC:

Attached is a statement by Moorhead placed in the Extension of Remarks in the Congressional Record of 9 October. He includes the statement by President Ford in which he strongly supports the passage of H. R. 16373 and supports the goals of S. 3418.

Also, Representative Drinan placed in the Extension of Remarks a letter to President Ford from some clergymen condemning CIA actions in Chile.

DFM

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of the Republic of China. The positive leadership of your government, the farsighted programs of your business and industrial leaders, and the dedication and industry of your people were a source of inspiration to all of us on our recent trip to your country. Your industrial, social and economic accomplishments under very difficult circumstances in recent years should demonstrate to the world what free people can do when they want to put forth the effort. We appreciate the friendship of the people of Taiwan, admire the spirit in your nation and hope and pray that you will enjoy many more celebrations of the birth of your Republic in the years to come.

Hon. CARRISS COLLINS,
Hon. WILLIAM CLAY,
Hon. LOUIS STOKES,
Hon. YVONNE BURKE,

THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a statement issued this morning by President Ford on privacy legislation we are now considering in which he expresses his "enthusiastic support" for H.R. 16373, the Privacy Act of 1974. In the development of this legislation, our Government Operations Committee has received excellent cooperation and technical assistance from the staff of the Vice President's Domestic Council Committee on the right of privacy—long before Mr. Ford became President—and also from the Office of Management and Budget.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Legislation to protect personal privacy is making significant progress in the Congress. I am delighted about the prospect of House and Senate action at this session.

Renewed national efforts to strengthen protections for personal privacy should begin in Washington. We should start by enacting uniform fair information practices for the agencies of the Federal government. This will give us invaluable operating experience as we continue to examine and recommend needed actions at the State and local level and in the private sector.

The immediate objective should be to give every citizen the right to inspect, challenge and correct, if necessary, information about him contained in Federal agency records and to assure him a remedy for illegal invasions of privacy by Federal agencies accountable for safeguarding his records. In legislating, the right of privacy, of course, must be balanced against equally valid public interests in freedom of information, national defense, foreign policy, law enforcement, and in a high quality and trustworthy Federal work force.

Immediately after I assumed the chairmanship, as Vice President, of the Cabinet-level Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy, I asked the Office of Management and Budget to work jointly with the Committee staff, the Executive agencies, and the Congress to work out realistic and effective legislation at the earliest possible time. Substantial progress has been made by both the Senate and the House on bills extending protection to tens of millions of records containing per-

sonal information in hundreds of Federal data banks.

H.R. 16373, the Privacy Act of 1974, has my enthusiastic support, except for the provisions which allow unlimited individual access to records vital to determining eligibility and promotion in the Federal service and access to classified information. I strongly urge floor amendments permitting workable exemptions to accommodate these situations.

The Senate, also, has made substantial progress in writing privacy legislation. S. 3418 parallels the House bill in many respects, but I believe major technical and substantive amendments are needed to perfect the bill. I do not favor establishing a separate Commission or Board bureaucracy empowered to define privacy in its own terms and to second guess citizens and agencies. I vastly prefer an approach which makes Federal agencies fully and publicly accountable for legally mandated privacy protections and which gives the individual adequate legal remedies to enforce what he deems to be his own best privacy interests.

The adequate protection of personal privacy requires legislative and executive initiatives in areas not addressed by H.R. 16373 and S. 3418. I have asked Executive branch officials to continue to work with the Congress to assure swift action on measures to strengthen privacy and confidentiality in income tax records, criminal justice records and other areas identified as needed privacy initiatives by the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy.

CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES ATTACK PRESIDENT FORD FOR HIS DEFENSE OF CIA INTERVENTION IN CHILE

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will be interested in the attached material sent to President Ford concerning his recent defense of CIA intervention in Chile.

This material has been sent to the President by 15 Christian missionary sending groups.

I attach below a press release concerning this material, and the full letter to President Ford along with the names and identification of the 15 individuals who coauthored this letter:

CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES ATTACK FORD AND CIA INTERVENTIONS

Members of 15 protestant and Roman Catholic missionary sending groups, at a meeting at the Inter-Church Center in New York City on Oct. 3, attacked as "immoral and naive" President Ford's recent defense of CIA intervention in Chile and other foreign countries.

President Ford, when questioned at a recent press conference about the U.S. Government's right to destabilize the Constitutionally elected government of another country, replied: "It is a recognized fact that historically, as well as presently, such actions are taken in the best interests of the countries involved."

Members of several protestant denominations met with members of ten Roman Catholic orders of men and women. They termed the Ford view "outrageous." After the meeting, the group stated that CIA covert activities are not in

the best interests of either the people concerned or the U.S. They called for their discontinuance. They further strongly disassociated the churches and missionary groups from any such covert activities.

The letter grew out of a consensus which quickly developed at the meeting. Those present were all mission superiors or mission coordinators or officials within their groups, but they were signing as individuals, not as official representatives of their organizations.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD—OCTOBER 7, 1974

Mr. PRESIDENT: While grateful to you for publicly admitting the role the CIA played in "destabilizing" the Allende government in Chile, we are dismayed at your attempted defense of such interventions. Seldom have there been events so blatantly incompatible with the ideals we hold as Americans and as Christians.

As members of fifteen distinct Protestant and Roman Catholic missionary groups who work in Third World countries, we see such interventions as immoral and indefensible.

You tried to justify the U.S. intervention in Chile by saying that communist nations do the same. We flatly reject using the immorality of others as justification of our own actions. Are we to imitate the very evil which we claim to be opposing?

You also implied that the CIA was merely defending democracy in Chile by supporting opposition press and political parties, and this was "in the best interests of the people of Chile." Aside from the arrogance of such a claim, we find your statements far short of the truth. CIA funds were allocated to bribe the Chilean Congress, to support national strikes, and to foment civil disorders which precipitated the coup. Furthermore, where is the CIA support for freedom of the press and democratic parties in Chile now that they have indeed been suppressed?

Contrary to what you would have us believe, CIA covert actions in the Third World frequently support undemocratic governments which trample on the rights of their own people. We missionaries have felt firsthand the effects of such interventions, which are certainly not in "the best interest" of the majority of the citizens of those countries. U.S. interventions serve the interests of their wealthy minorities and are—as our critics often say—instruments of American economic domination.

Nor do such actions, which are prohibited by international law and by Article 6 of our own Constitution, serve "our best interests" as you stated. Gangster methods undermine world order and promote widespread hatred of the United States. Watergate has shown that such methods, once accepted, will eventually be turned against our own citizens.

In view of these facts, we hereby dissociate ourselves from our government's use of the CIA to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries. We further demand: a disclosure of the CIA's past and present covert actions; the termination of all future CIA covert actions; and the prosecution of any who may have perjured themselves regarding CIA activities.

We will support congressional and other responsible efforts to achieve these goals.

Sincerely,

SIGNATURES

Sr. Teresita Austin, SC, Mission Coordinator, Sisters of Charity, Mt. St. Vincent.
Mr. John Buteyn, Secretary for World Ministries, The Reformed Church in America.
Sr. Madeline Conway, SND, Mission Coordinator, School Sisters of Notre Dame, Wilton, Province.
Rev. William J. Davis, S.J., National Director, Jesuit Missions.
Sr. Betty Ann Maheu, MM, Member of Central Governing Board, Maryknoll Sisters.

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Rev. William McIntire, MM, Secretary General, Maryknoll Fathers.

Dr. Lois Miller, Associate General Secretary, World Division of the Board of Global Ministries, The United Methodist Church.

Rev. Milton J. Olson, Secretary for Latin America, Division for World Mission and Ecumenism, The Lutheran Church in America.

Rev. Hugh O'Rourke, SSC, Director, Columban Fathers USA.

Sr. Mary Reynold, OP, Secretary General, Dominican Sisters Sparkill.

Rev. George Telford, Corporate Witness and Public Affairs, General Executive Board, The Presbyterian Church U.S.

Dr. William Nottingham, Executive Secretary of the Department of Latin America and the Caribbean, The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).

Sr. Janet Wahl, RSM, Mission Coordinator, Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.

Rev. William L. Wipfler, Latin American Working Group, National Council of Churches.

Rev. James Zelinski, OFM Cap, Provincial Councillor, St. Joseph Province of Capuchin Fathers.

Rev. Benjamin Gutierrez, Liaison with Latin America and the Caribbean of the Program Agency, United Presbyterian Church in the USA.

grandchildren. Second was the discovery during his military induction physical that he had been stricken with glaucoma and was fated to become totally blind.

It is characteristic of Jim as a feisty and courageous Irish man that he did not give up in the face of this misfortune. Instead of accepting increasing blindness as a limitation, Jim moved out to California and contributed to the war effort by working in the shipyards. Even when he became totally blind in August 1955, it did not prevent his starting a new business—the Mission Palm Restaurant—which he personally ran until he retired in 1960. With the strength of character and wry Irish humor so typical of Jim, he says that he never regretted this blindness, but admits that it is "a bit hard on the shins."

For Jim retirement has brought what I think retirement should bring for everyone—the time and the energy to actively pursue community interests. For Jim this has meant actively participating in every Democratic campaign and working for every education bond issue that has come up before Fremont's electorate.

Although according to Jim, "organized labor is first in my life, the Democratic Party second," since 1960 he has worked diligently and without asking any compensation in every Democratic campaign in southern Alameda County. I am proud to say that Jim Bray has supported me since I first came to the House of Representatives in 1963, and his loyalty and dedication to the goals of the Democratic Party mean a great deal to me. The enthusiastic and energetic support he has given to me and to so many other Democratic candidates in southern Alameda County has helped us all be better representatives for the bay area.

FEDERAL IMPACT IN ATHENS, GA.

HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1974

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, I recently spoke in Athens, Ga., on the importance of Federal funds in enabling Athens to establish an outstanding record of progress over the past decade. Mr. Robert Chambers, publisher of the Athens Banner-Herald and the Daily News, reviewed my talk in a recent issue of the paper, and I would like to insert his article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The article follows:

THE FEDERAL IMPACT IN ATHENS

Congressman Robert G. Stephens, making the featured talk at the opening of Athens History Village last week, took the opportunity to address himself to the impact of federal spending in Athens during the last decade or so.

And, it could not have occurred at a more appropriate place since the new motel complex is situated on what was Urban Renewal land, property that had little value for the city and county tax digests. Now a \$3 million project occupies the site.

Congressman Stephens noted that during the last four fiscal years, Urban Renewal and Neighborhood Development projects in the City of Athens have brought in \$1,823,000, continuation of the Neighborhood Development

program which is aimed at eliminating sub standard housing, replacing it with liveable quarters.

Model Cities, according to the Congressman, has brought in \$9,479,000 during its short life span which concludes within the next year. He explained that Athens was one of only four cities in Georgia which received Model City status, and he noted that his insistence played a role in the selection of Athens for the funding.

Under the 1974 Housing Act, Stephens noted that during the next five years, Athens will receive close to \$12 million through the Community Development Block Grant. During this fiscal year alone, \$3,446,000 will be available to Athens for improvements.

The congressman noted that many of the larger dormitories at the University of Georgia have been constructed through low interest loans made possible through Congressional action.

At the Athens Airport, federal funding made possible a half-million dollar Air Traffic Control Tower, Stephens said, thus enhancing the safety factors of the air field.

The congressman noted the wide-ranging agricultural research facilities in the Athens area. Among them are the Southeast Water Pollution Laboratory, the Russell Agricultural Research Center and the Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory, together representing an investment of many millions of dollars and representing the employment of hundreds and hundreds of persons adding to the area's economy.

Over \$5 million in construction projects have been tackled at the U. S. Navy Supply Corps School in Athens during recent years, and the facility continues to have a significant impact on the local scene.

Congressman Stephens noted that during the last three years, over \$35 million in federal research grants have been awarded to the University of Georgia. During fiscal year 1971, there was \$11 million; fiscal year 1972, \$12 million; and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$12 million.

The congressman also spoke proudly of the recently completed federal building facing Hancock Avenue. This particular project had its origin over a decade ago and was to include a new main post office as well as offices for federal agencies. When President Johnson impounded funds to loosen money for fighting the Vietnam war, the facility fell by the wayside. The General Services Administration had the building constructed by a private contractor and has leased it from the firm for use by a myriad of federal agencies.

The federal building represents an investment of some \$4 million.

Congressman Stephens was correct when he asserted that Athens certainly has gotten its fair share of federal spending—and perhaps and probably it's correct to say that it has received more than its share.

When you take all the federal spending into consideration with the spending of state and local governments and private enterprise during the last decade, Athens shows a remarkable record of progress—all aimed at making this community a better place in which to reside.

EMPLOYEE THEFT AND RISING HOSPITAL COSTS

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1974

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, some interesting remarks regarding employee dishonesty and its effect on rising hospital costs have been recently brought to my attention. Remarks were made by

TRIBUTE TO JIM BRAY

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1974

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 13, hundreds of people in Alameda County will gather to pay tribute to Jim Bray, one of the Bay area's most distinguished citizens, a political leader of skill and integrity, a veteran trade union member, and, I am proud to state, a close personal friend of mine.

Mr. Speaker, my personal view of Jim Bray is as one who epitomizes what the Democratic Party is all about, as the party dedicated to hard work, fair play, and equality of opportunity for all through education and other humanitarian concerns.

Jim's commitment to the union movement and to the Democratic party both came at an early age. Life was hard for Jim's Irish parents, Edward and Grace, who lived in the Yorkville area of New York when Jim was born on January 8, 1911. Jim was obliged to cut his education short after the eighth grade to help support his widowed mother. It was at this time that he formed his first of many labor union affiliations, working for a time as a typesetter and later with the building trades. Although prohibition may have interrupted Jim's career as a bartender, he later became a lifelong member of the Culinary Workers and Bartenders Union and still pays his union dues today.

By the age of 17, Jim Bray was also actively organizing for the Democratic Party. At 21 he became a precinct captain and he attended both the 1932 and the 1936 Democratic National Conventions.

In 1941 two very significant changes occurred in Jim's life. First was his marriage to his lovely wife Maybelle, a marriage that has seen the birth of three children, Kathleen, and Jim, Jr., and five